The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, May 8, 1801. No. 765

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Cavalry Orders,

THE members of the Pittſburgh Troop of Light Dragoons are deſired to parade on the uſual Parade ground in Pittſburgh, completely armed and equipped, on Saturday the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Roll will be called punctually at half after three when all abſentees will be fined.

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

Pittſburgh April 30th 1801.

N. B. The punctual attendance of the members is requeſted, as an Election will take place for 1ſt Lieutenant and Cornet.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

In Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Poſting of Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Franklin, April 1, 1801

James Buchanan, French creek, 40 miles from Pittſburgh.

Richard Proctor, care of Captain Samſon, Allegheny county, Franklin.

John Brandon, near Franklin.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sixth Congreſs of the United States, at the ſecond Seſſion, begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the Seventeenth of November, one thouſand eight hundred.

An ACT *in addition to an act intituled, "An act, making proviſion for the further accomodations of the houſhold of the Preſident of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the Secretary of the Treaſury be authoriſed to appoint a proper perſon, who ſhall receive the public property belonging to the houſhold of the Preſident of the United States, and after taking an inventory of the ſame, ſhall deliver it, after the third day of March next to the Preſident of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That ſuch articles of the furniture belonging to the Preſident's houſhold as may be decayed, out of repair or unfit for uſe, and as the Preſident of the United States for the time being, may direct, and all the public property other than furniture now belonging to the ſaid houſhold, ſhall be ſold under the direction of the heads of the ſeveral departments of State, of the Treaſury, of War, and the Navy; and that the proceeds of ſuch ſales be expended, in additon to the funds already appropriated for that purpoſe, under the direction of the ſame officers for the purpoſe of providing furniture for the houſe erected for the accomodation of the Preſident of the United States.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *to continue in force the acts laying duties on licences for ſelling Wines and foreign diſtilled Spirits by retail—and ſo much of the act laying certain duties on ſnuff and refined ſugar, as reſpects a duty on refined ſugar—on property ſold at auction, and on carriages for the conveyance of perſons,*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That an act paſſed on the fifth day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, intituled, "An act laying duties on licences for ſelling Wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors by retail," and that ſo much of an act paſſed on the fifth day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, intituled, "An act laying certain duties upon ſnuff and refined ſugar," as reſpects a duty upon refined ſugar, and that an act paſſed on the ninth day of June in the year one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety four, intituled, "An act laying duties on property ſold at auction," and which acts were, by an act paſſed on the third day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, continued in force until the firſt day of March, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby continued in force without limitation of time; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That ſo much of the thirteenth ſection of an act, paſſed on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, intituled, "An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former act for that purpoſe," as limits the duration of ſaid act, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, and ſaid act is hereby continued in force, without limitation of time.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United Stãte,
and Preſident of the Senate,
Approved, 25th February, A. D. 1801,
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *declaring the conſent of congreſs to an act of the State of Maryland, paſſed the twenty eighth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, for the appointment of a Health officer.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the conſent of Congreſs be and is hereby granted and declared, to the operation of an act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed the twenty eighth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, intituled, "An act to appoint a Health Officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county" ſo far as to enable the State aforeſaid to collect a duty of one cent per ton, on all veſſels coming into the Diſtrict of Baltimore from a foreign voyage, for the purpoſes in ſaid act intended.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That this act ſhall be in force for three years, from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs thereafter, and no longer.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States,
and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, February 27, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *authoriſing the remiſſion of duties on certain teas deſtroyed by fire, while under the care of the officers of the cuſtoms, in Providence, Rhode Iſland,*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the collector of the diſtrict of Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, to remit the duties on ſuch part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into the port of Providence, in the ſhip called the Reſource, on the twenty ninth day of July, one thouſand eight hundred, by Thomas Lloyd Halſey, John Corlis, William F. Megee, and Henry Smith, of the town of Providence, merchants, and on ſuch part of a certain quantity of teas, imported into ſaid port in the ſhip called the Ann and Hope on the twenty ſecond day of Auguſt, in in the ſame year, by John Inns Clark, of the ſaid town, merchant, as remained depoſited to ſecure the payment of duties under the care of the officers of the cuſtoms, on the twenty firſt day of January laſt, in the aforeſaid town of Providence, and ſhall be proved, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, to have been burned and deſtroyed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore,

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *for the relief of Nathaniel Holmes.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs Aſſembled,* That the accounting officers of the Treaſury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to ſettle the account of Major Nathaniel Holmes, and allow him ſuch ſums of money, as ſhall appear to have been paid by him for tranſporting and victualing a detachment of troops, from his battalion, in the winter of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and of one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, from Cape May to Trenton.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speak er of the Houſe of Repreſentative,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States,
and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *freeing from poſtage all letters and packets to John Adams.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That all letters and packets to John Adams, now Preſident of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office, and during his life, ſhall be carried by the mail, free of poſtage.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States,
and Preſident of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States:

An ACT *making appropriation for the ſupport of Government for the year One Thouſand Eight Hundred and One.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That for the ſupport of government, and to diſcharge certain claims and expences hereafter enumerated, the following ſums be and are hereby appropriated, that is to ſay:

For the compenſation granted by law to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, thirty thouſand dollars.

For the like compenſation to the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, their officers and attendants, one hundred and ninety three thouſand four hundred and ſeventy dollars.

For the contingent expences of the two Houſes of Congreſs, including the payment of certain articles of furniture purchaſed for the accomodation of Congreſs, and not provided for by former appropriations, ſeventeen thouſand dollars.

For the compenſation granted by law to the Judges of the United States, the Attorney general, and the diſtrict attornies, and marſhals, eighty three thouſand four dundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of Courts, Jurors, and Witneſſes, and for defraying the expences of proſecution for offences againſt the United States, and for ſafe keeping of priſoners, thirty thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the Secretary of the treaſury, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, Eleven thouſand three hundred and nine dollars and eighty one cents.

For expences of ſtationary, printing, tranſlating foreign languages, allowance to perſons employed in receiving and tranſmitting paſſports and ſea-letters, and all other contingent expences in the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the Comptroller of the Treaſury, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, twelve thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy ſeven dollars eight cents.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the Auditor of the Treaſury, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, twelve thouſand two hundred and twenty dollars ninety three cents.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Auditor's office, ſeven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compenſation to the Treaſurer, clerks and other perſons employed in his office, ſix thouſand three hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety eight cents.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Treaſurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For Compenſation to the commiſſioner of the Revenue, clerks, and other perſons employed in his office, ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty three dollars ſix cents.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the office of the commiſſioner of the revenue, nine hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, clerks, and perſon employed in his office, ſixteen thouſand and fifty two dollars one cent.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Regiſter's office, two thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the Superintendant of Stamps, clerks, and perſons employed in his office, and for making good a deficiency in former appropriations for the ſtamp office, five thouſand nine hundred and ninety dollars twenty four cents.

For expence of ſtationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the ſtamp office, ſix hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the Secretary of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For firewood and candles for the offices of Treaſury, including the Stamp office, and other contingences, four thouſand dollars.

For defraying the expence of ſtating and printing the public accounts for the year one thouſand eight hundred and one, one thouſand two hundred dollars.

For making good the deficiency of former appropriations, for the expence of removing the books and records of the Treaſury from Philadelphia to Trenton, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, two thouſand, ſix hundred and thirty nine dollars, ſeventy fi cents.

For the expence of new office furniture fo the Treaſury, at the city of Waſhington, tw thouſand dollars.

For flooring the Treaſury and incidental expences for ſecuring the buildings and records o the Treaſury, three hundred and fifty nine dollars, eighty three cents.

For paying two watchmen for the Treaſury ſix hundred dollars.

For the expence of two buildings for meſſengers of the Treaſury, and ſinking two wells to the Treaſury, five thouſand two hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the ſeveral Loan officers thirteen thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compenſation to the clerks of the commi ſioners of loans and an allowance to certain loa officers in lieu of clerk hire, twelve thouſand on hundred dollars.

For defraying the authoriſed expences of th ſeveral loan offices, two thouſand nine hundre dollars.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of ſtate clerks, and perſons employed in his office, eleve thouſand three hundred and ſixty dollars.

For the contingent expences of the office o ſtate, thirteen thouſand five hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the director of the min officers, clerks, and other perſons employed the mint eſtabliſhment, ſeventeen thouſand f hundred dollars.

For repairs, and all other contingent expences in the mint eſtabliſhment, ſix thouſand thre hundred dollars,

For compenſation to the ſecretary of wa clerks, and perſons employed in his office, eleven thouſand two hundred and ten dollars.

For compenſation of two additional cle employed by the ſecretary at war, in copyi papers in the office of the ſecretary of the tre ſury to replace thoſe lately burnt in the war o fice, one thouſand two hundred dollars.

For ſuch additional compenſation to t clerks of the ſeveral departments of the treaſur of ſtate, of war, of the navy, and of the gener poſt office, not exceeding for each departme reſpectively fifteen per cent in addition to t ſums allowed by the act intituled, "an act regulate and fix the compenſation of clerks the ſecretaries of the ſaid departments and t poſtmaſter general may reſpectively think reaſonable for the preſent year, to be diſtributed the ſaid ſecretaries and the poſt maſter gene reſpectively ſhall think proper to the clerks their departments reſpectively, eleven thouſ eight hundred and eighty five dollars. For additional allowance to the chief clerk of Secretary of the Navy, for his ſervices in t year one thouſand eight hundred, the ſum three hundred dollars.

For contingent expences attending the off of the ſecretary of war, and to make good t deficiency of former appropriations, five th ſand dollars.

For compenſation to the accountant of war department, clerks, and perſons emplo in his office, ten thouſand nine hundred and dollars.

For contingent expences in the accounta office, one thouſand dollars.

For compenſation to the purveyor of pub ſupplies, clerks, and perſons employed in office and for contingent expences of the ſa four thouſand four hundred and ſixty ſix dollars.

For compenſation to the ſecretary of the na clerks, and perſons employed in his office, t thouſand one hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of ſecretary of the navy, three thouſand th hundred dollars.

For compenſation to the accountant of navy department, clerks, and perſons employed in his office; and to make good a deficie in the appropriation of the laſt year, eleven th ſand four hundred and forty nine dollars, fo one cents.

For the contingent expences in the accou ant's office, ſeven hundred and fifty dollar

For compenſation to the poſtmaſter-gene aſſiſtant poſtmaſter general, clerks, and per employed in the general poſt office, nine th ſand nine hundred and ſixty dollars.

For the contingent expence in the general p office, two thouſand one hundred and tw dollars fifty cents.

For compenſation to the ſurveyor general, contingent expences in his office; and the pence of executing ſurveys of the public l north weſt of the river Ohio, twenty eight th ſand two hundred dollars.

For ſalaries to the Governor, Secretary, Judges of the territory north weſt, of the r Ohio; and the contingent expences of that vernment, five thouſand five hundred lars.

For ſalaries to the Governor; Secretary, Judges of the Miſſiſſippi territory, and the c tingent expences of that government, five th ſand five hundred dollars.

For ſalaries to the Governor, Secretary, Judges of the Indiana territory, and the con gent expences of that government, five thouſ five hundred dollars.

For the diſcharge of ſuch demands againſt United States unprovided for, as ſhall be certained and admitted in due courſe of ſett ment at the Treaſury, two thouſand dollars

For satisfying annuities and grants to Isaac Van Wart, Paul Paulding, David Williams, Joſeph De Bealean, Joſeph Traverſie, James M'Kent, Joſeph Bonfiels, Elizabeth Bergen, and the children of major Alexander Trueman, and colonel John Hardin, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty three dollars thirty three cents.

For the expences of intercourſe with foreign nations during the preſent year, and making good the deficiency of the appropriation for the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the expenſe of the miſſion to France eighty five thouſand dollars.

For carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States, and the King of Great Britain, fifty eight thouſand eight hundred and ſixty four dollars.

For a deficiency of former appropriation for carrying into effect the Treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, forty ſix thouſand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the engagement of the United States with the Mediterranean powers, two hundred and fifty ſix thouſand dollars.

For proſecuting the claims of American citizens for property captured by the belligerent powers, fifty four thouſand dollars.

For the relief of American ſeamen, thirty thouſand dollars.

For defraying the further expences incident to the valuation of houſes and lands, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, forty thouſand dollars.

For the ſupport of light houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers and other improvements in navigation, thirty eight thouſand ſix hundred and twenty two dollars ſeventy cents.

For defraying the expence of the ſecond enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars.

For diſcharging ſuch miſcellaneous claims againſt the United States not otherwiſe provided for, as ſhall be admitted at the Treaſury, which according to the [illegible] of required payment in ſpecie, [illegible] thouſand dollars.

For the expence of returning the votes for Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, one thouſand five hundred and twenty four dollars fifty cents. For repairing the buildings occupied by the Treaſury, Department the ſum of two thouſand dollars.

For ſatisfying the claim of Clement Biddle, twenty nine thouſand eight hundred and fifty ſix dollars, ſixty three cents.

For erecting a Light Houſe at Old Point Comfort, the ſum of three thouſand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of any monies in the Treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the House of Repreſentatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

⁂

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 3.

Orders were received at Straſburgh, on the [illegible] ult. to demoliſh the fortreſs of Kehl, and its demolition was actually commenced on the [illegible]

On the 10th ult. paſſed through Stuttgard, [illegible] Schraut, imperial aulic counſellor, on his way to Luneville, to aſſiſt Count Cobentzel in regulating the [illegible] and [illegible] to be given to the princes deprived of their poſſeſſions on the Rhine.

EXPEDITION under GANTHEAUME.

Rear Admiral Gantheaume, Counſellor of State, to Citizen Forfait, Miniſter of Marine.

From the height of Cape Gatta, coaſt of Spain, February 18.

Citizen Miniſter,

I DISCOVERED soon our route by a great [illegible] obliged, by circumſtances, to enter the Streights, and to paſs before Gibralter in the day time, and our arrival in this ſea, and not being poſſible, in conſequence, that our preſence in this ſea could be a myſtery, I have thought it my duty to give you ſome news of the ſquadron, and an account of our voyage up to the preſent day.

Having gone out of Breſt, on the 23d January, at night, with a wind blowing very ſtrong from the N. we encountered in the night a frightful ſtorm in the Yroiſe. In ſpite of the precautions which I had taken to avoid ſeparation, it was impoſſible for us to remain united. The order in which I made the ſquadron ſail out of Breſt was of battle, the Indiviſible leading the way. The veſſels were to remain extremely near to each other, that they might fight with advantage in caſe of meeting the enemy. But the night was [illegible] the ſudden and violent ſquals ſucceeded each other without interruption, and with ſuch [illegible], that almoſt all the ſhips ſuſtained damage. None of them was in a ſtate to follow me, or [illegible] orders. The Formidable which was aſtern of the Indiviſible, had her three top-ſails carried away by a guſt of wind nearly on the point St. Mathieu. The Dix Aout was obliged to wear [illegible] the Vautour lugger, which having ſhipped a heavy ſea, was on the point of ſinking. The [illegible] alſo, after having doubled the point St. Mathieu, loſt her main top-maſt; in ſhort all theſe veſſels were ſeparated and remained behind. After having waited for more than two [illegible] without any ſail whatever, or being able to [illegible] any, I continued the rout which I had traced out. At break of day I found myſelf in company with only a ſingle frigate, the Creole. The weather continued boiſterous, and the Indiviſible loſt her main top maſt at 10 o'clock in the morning. During the night we preceived the lights of the enemy's diviſion, which we knew was ſtationed to the ſouth of the Saints; during the day we were not diſcovered by any veſſel. Hoping to find the diſperſed veſſels at the point of rendezvous, I haſtened for it with all poſſible ſail. Our courſe hitherto afforded nothing intereſting.

We had viſited ſome neutrals form whom we learned nothing and we did not ſee the ſhadow of an enemy's ſhip either of war, or any other deſcription. January 29th, we were preciſely at the rendezvous which I had fixed for the ſquadron. A corvette was diſcovered to windward. She made ſignals to us, which induced me to conclude ſhe was an enemy. We chaſed her the whole day, and it was not but with the greateſt difficulty that we ſucceeded, at nine at night, in coming up with her and taking her. The Incendiary, belonging to the King of England, mounting 2[illegible] pieces, howitzers or guns, diſpatched from Gibralter by Admiral Warren to watch our courſe. This capture was a good omen for us.—The day after we joined the Formidable, which alſo had met nothing intereſting in her courſe, and on the 21ſt of January all the reſt of the ſhips joined alſo. Capt. Monconſu, commander of the Indomptable, had them all rallied on the 24th and 25th of January I was then informed of the damages which all the ſhips had ſuſtained, and which with the dreadful ſtorm that took place on the night of our departure, were the only cauſes of our ſeparation. That commander informs me that he had been obſerved at ſeveral times by the enemy's frigates, but he had not choſen to give chace to them, for fear of loſing a moment in repairing to the place of rendezvous; but that being upon Cape Finiſterre during the night, and having ſent the frigate Bravoure, to reconnoitre ſome ſhips which were paſſing within reach of his diviſion, this frigate ventured at too great a diſtance and had an engagement with an Engliſh frigate. The Bravoure commenced the attack within hail of the enemy's frigate which was laying to receive her. It appears that our frigate was inferior in force, and that the metal of the enemy was eighteen pounders. Notwithſtanding this, after an engagement of half an hour, within piſtol ſhot, the latter, after avoiding an attempt to board, which was made by Capt. Dordelin, already at too great a diſtance from his diviſion could not purſue her; he therefore manœuvered to rejoin his Commander. If the attempt to board made by the Bravoure, had ſucceeded, it is almoſt certain that the enemy's frigate would have been taken; for, according to the reports made to me, the firſt diſcharge from our frigate did her dreadful miſchief. Nothing but cries and groans were heard; but, unfortunately, in the ſtruggle to board, the Bravoure had all her back ſails diſplaced, her rigging being cut; the Helmſman and the firſt of the Steerſmen killed, and the Captain at the ſame time ſeverely wounded; all which produced a momentary inconvenience, which enabled the enemy to eſcape. The Bravoure loſt in this action 10 men, among whom is an officer, Citizen K[illegible], Enſign; ſhe had 24 wounded, among whom is Captain Dordelin, who had half of his right hand carried away by a petard. This affair, nevertheleſs, citizen Miniſter, does very much honor to this Captain, for which I muſt recommend him to your favor. The ſon of a man extremely reſpectable in the marine, reſpected and eſteemed by all naval men, the brother of a General Officer, who, during the whole courſe of the war, has continued to ſerve with as much diſtinction as modeſty. Citizen Dordelin merits the utmoſt regard. By granting to him the rank of Captaine de Vaiſſeau which I requeſt for him, you will at once compenſate his bravery and devotion, and acknowledge the good ſervices of his brother. It is with infinite ſatiſfaction, that my duty enables me to conclude this letter by giving you an account of the good ſpirit prevailing in the ſquadron. Emulation, zeal and ardor, without limits, are common to all the Captains and there is none of them on whoſe talents the general cannot rely with entire confidence.

GANTHEAUME.

P. S. Captured on the 10th, the Sprightly cutter, of ſixteen guns, diſpatched by Lord Keith. On the 13th, the Succeſs frigate, Captain Pearl, of 32 guns.

FRANKFORT, February 18.

More than 2,000 000 of ſubjects muſt change maſters in Germany, in order to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and other princes.—It is ſuppoſed, therefore, that ſome of the Imperial cities muſt for this purpoſe, ſhare the fate of the eccleſiaſtical ſtates. Pruſſia is believed to diſapprove the change propoſed in the dominion of Poland.

LONDON, March 5.

A privy council ſit yeſterday ſome hours, ſuppoſed to have had under its conſideration the propriety of laying an embargo on all Pruſſian veſſels.

We hope that one of the firſt acts of government will be to ſtop the payment of all foreign bills drawn on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrateful to this country, by beginning an envious war againſt our maritime and commercial greatneſs, we ought to retaliate by every means in our power.—We think that to the preſent temporary ſuſpenſion of many of the functions of government is ſolely to be attributed that ſome order of this kind has not already been iſſued.

The recal of Mr. Otto appears to have produced the moſt oppoſite effect to what was intended by the Firſt Conſul of France. Far from embarraſſing either the new miniſters, or their predeceſſors the old ones, it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancour of the enemy, and of the impoſſibility of expecting peace from any thing but the firmneſs and the vigour of our arms.

The report of the death of the celebrated Dr. Herſchall is unfounded.

A letter in the Moniteur of the 1ſt inſtant, dated Conſtantinople, January 10, but without any ſignature, contains a few facts, but many obſervations relative to the expedition to Egypt. It ſtates a report, that three French frigates had entered Alexandria, and that their arrival muſt give a decided ſuperiority to the French; but even in the event of this reinforcement not having been received, the writer contends that the French, if appriſed of the place where the enemy ſhould attempt to land, muſt defeat them. This concluſion is drawn from the ſtate of the French force in Egypt, of the diſtribution of which the letter contains a particular account, from want of diſcipline and ſkill among the Turks, and from the probability that the Ottoman Porte will be detached from the intereſts of England by the influence of Ruſſia.

Government, it is ſaid, have received ſome intimation by the way of Vienna, that the French are inclined to negociate anew for the evacuation of Egypt.

Orders are given to detain all Ruſſians, Danes and Swedes, now ſerving on board any of his majeſty's ſhips.

The following arrangements, we underſtand, are finally ſettled in addition to thoſe which we have already laid before the public.

The Earl of Hardwicke to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Lewiſham, Preſident of the Board of Controul; and Lord George Thynne, one of the Lords of the Treaſury.

Voltaire's idea, that the French were a mixture of the Tiger and Monkey, has been pretty well verified. The Pariſian wits now ſay, that Buonaparte is the Tiger, and Paul the Monkey in the Tiger's paw.

⁂

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 16.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the Samuel, Captain Williams, from Malaga, in 34 days, we are furniſhed with the following articles of news:—

"MADRID, March 1, 1801.—WAR was yeſterday declared in the Council of War againſt Portugal. Hoſtilities will ſhortly commence. The French army is already within the Spaniſh lines."

Some Portugueſe veſſels were detained at Malaga. A French fleet of 7 ſail of the line and 2 frigates had been ſpoken bound up the Mediterranean. A ſmall Engliſh fleet of 3 ſail and 1 frigate bound up alſo, has been ſpoken.

A decree has been iſſued by the Spaniſh commiſſioner of finance to the preſident of the Junta des Rentas Provinciales of Malaga, ordering the recovery of the foreign duty (in addition to the one already paid) on all ſuch articles of Spaniſh colonial produce as have been imported there ſince the commencement of the year 1799 [illegible] whether with or without certificates of their being Spaniſh produce; and the importers are reſponſible.

A letter from Richard O'Brien Eſq. American Conſul at Algiers, to the Conſul at Malaga, ſays "The Tripolitans have demanded a large ſum of money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c.—and it was expected they would demand the ſame of the United States." He alſo fears "there will be a rupture very ſhortly with Tunis, and requeſts the Conſuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and thinks that ſome of our ſhips of war would be of great ſervice that way."

In corroboration of the above important article, we are enabled to preſent an official note, from Mr. Cathcart, Conſul of the United States at Tripoli, received here by the arrival of the Cameron, Capt. Atkins, from Liſbon.

VERY IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

To the Agents and Conſuls of the United States of America, reſiding in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and Britiſh Garriſons in the Mediterranean, and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

Gentlemen,

I HAD the honour to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November 1800, that certain unjuſt demands having been made by the Baſhaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America, which I found it my duty to repel; that ſaid Baſhaw had publicly announced in an official manner that he would declare war againſt the United States of America in ſix months, to commence from the 22d day of October 1800, if his demands, which he purpoſely made in an evaſive and indeterminate manner, were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unſafe for our merchant veſſels to trade in the Mediterranean, or its vicinity, after the 22d day of March 1801, as theſe faithleſs people generally commit depredations before the time or period allowed is expired. I likewiſe informed you that I did not conclude, in virtue of his promiſe that our veſſels might remain in the Mediterranean until the month of March, but in conſequence of this Regency being at war with Sweden and the ſeaſon of the year.

I have now, therefore, to obſerve, that a treaty of peace and amity, having been concluded between his majeſty of Sweden and this Regency on this day the 3d of January 1801; it is now no longer ſafe for the merchant veſſels of the ſaid United States of America to remain in theſe ſeas or its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following conditions in conſequence of their having one hundred and thirty-one of their ſubjects in bondage, viz.

They have agreed to pay 250,000 dollars including all expences for peace and the ranſom of their captives, and 20,000 dollars annually, in conſequence of their being permitted to [illegible] 3000 tons of ſalt annually, and as I have reaſon to ſuppoſe the ſame terms will be [illegible] ed from the United States of America, [illegible] our fellow citizens will be captured [illegible] inſure our compliance with the ſaid degr[illegible] miliating and diſhonourable terms—I find [illegible] duty to requeſt you to take ſuch meaſures [illegible] moſt effectually prevent any of our veſſels [illegible] trading on this ſea, until you are adviſed [illegible] by me or either of our Conſuls at Algiers [illegible] his, that this diſagreeable affair is term[illegible] which from its nature will require much t[illegible] it extends to making the United States tri[illegible] to Tripoli and muſt firſt be authoriſed by [illegible] ticular act of the legiſlature. I therefore [illegible] queſt the abovementioned agents and conſ[illegible] the United States of America and all o[illegible] whom it doth or may concern, to commun[illegible] the contents of this circular letter, to all m[illegible] chants and maſters of veſſels belonging to [illegible] United States, in order that they may with[illegible] their property immediately from theſe ſeas [illegible] that our mariners may fly the impending d[illegible] I likewiſe requeſt them to make the letter [illegible] and to tranſmit copies of it along the reſpe[illegible] coaſts of their reſidence and likewiſe to the [illegible] partment of State, and wherever they may [illegible] gine that it will be moſt likely to anſwer the [illegible] ſired effect, as I have from hence but few op[illegible] tunities.

In teſtimony of the abſolute neceſſity of [illegible] the aforeſaid precaution before it ſhould [illegible] too late, I hereunto ſubſcribe my name [illegible] affix the ſeal of my office.

Done at the Chancery of the United States [illegible] America, at Tripoli, in Barbary, this [illegible] day of January, one thouſand eight hun[illegible] and one, and of the Independence of [illegible] United States of America the twenty-[illegible]

(Signed) JAMES L. CATHCART.

THOMAS APPLETON, Eſq.
Conſul of the U. States
at Leghorn.

HARTFORD, April 20.

We have once more the pleaſure to announce to the public, the complete ſucceſs of Federaliſm in the election of the State Officers in Connecticut. From the returns which we preſent in our paper of to-day, and the general ſtate of the votes, we find the State has loſt nothing ſince the laſt fall, notwithſtanding all the exertions of the Jacobins, their Wallingford Thankſgiving, &c. On the contrary, we think that the Federal votes will far exceed all former elections in numbers; and that *one half* of a modern doctrine is true in *Connecticut, viz.* "We are all Federaliſts." One would think if Democracy ever were diſcouraged, that ſo many ſignal defeats in this State, would diſcourage them. The people of Connecticut will never yield up their privileges and bleſſings to men deſtitute of principles, talents, and integrity. There muſt be a new ſet of *democrats bred here* before they can get the reins of our government into their hands. The preſent race are too profligate to gain any confidence. But they ſhall recommence their attacks; and we ſhall again have to defeat them. Let the Federaliſts then remember, that tho' the hydra has loſt fifty of its heads, it has fifty more remaining.

TRENTON, April 21.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States Frigate George Waſhington, to a gentleman in Trenton, dated at Sea, March [illegible] 1801.

"We yeſterday ſailed from Gibraltar with a favourable wind in company with four American veſſels, and at ſun-ſet took a laſt happy view of the ſhores of Europe and Africa, and believe me, I ſaw the land ſink in the ocean with a pleaſure not to be deſcribed, having for ſix months paſt experienced as ſingular a variety of incidents as fall to the ſhare of one ſet of mortals. My letter to you, dated at Algiers in October laſt, by Capt. Brown of the ſhip Brutus, muſt no doubt have come to hand. Of the nature of our voyage to Conſtantinople you were then informed, and of the circumſtances under which we went—ſubmiſſion to the arbitrary will of the Dey, or CHAINS. Our ſhip was loaded with paſſengers and ſlaves and animals, as preſents to the Grand Seignior. We had, however, a fortunate paſſage of twenty one days to the City of Conſtantinople, through a difficult and unknown navigation, and to Americans wholly new, as we diſplayed the firſt American flag to the ſublime Porte, and ſo ignorant were they of us, as a people, that it was with ſome difficulty we explained who we were; but when known we were received with every mark of attention to us as Americans. But the Embaſſy of the Dey did not meet with the ſame favorable reception, his preſents were to be detained until the Dey ſhould declare war againſt the French, afford ſupplies to the Turkiſh army and give liberty to a number of ſlaves &c. The Algerine flag, which had ſuperceded our pendant, was hauled down, and we were deſired to wear our own colours. The Captain Baſhaw, who is admiral of the navy, and of high authority, treated Captain Bainbridge with diſtinguiſhed marks of attention, and is very deſirous of increaſing the connexion between the two countries. We found here Foreign Miniſters from almoſt all the Courts in Europe, from whom we met with the moſt polite attention, and our time was ſpent with much ſatiſfaction to ourſelves from the 11th November to 30th December, when we ſailed again for Algiers. We have every reaſon to expect that our viſit to Conſtantinople will be attended with happy conſequences to our country, tho' our ſituation, as individuals, was rather unpleaſant. I ſhall take another opportunity to deſcribe to you the appearance of the country and extenſive City of Conſtantinople, (which far ſurpaſſes any City I ever ſeen) as well as the manners a[illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] were all new [illegible]

From Conſtantinople we brought the Secretary of the general [illegible] the Grand Seignior [illegible] the Dey and [illegible] the Bey of Tu[illegible] We have [illegible] been compelled again to have recurred to Conſtantinople [illegible] The Dey [illegible] the Grand Seignior [illegible] France [illegible] Germany [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter [illegible] March, from a [illegible]

"We are [illegible] to inform [illegible] the long-impending ſtorm [illegible] againſt this country, are now drawing towards a criſis, as Spain, impelled [illegible] has declared war againſt Portugal, and [illegible] between the [illegible] frontiers [illegible] England [illegible] France [illegible] the Portugueſe [illegible] The Cabinet [illegible] Portugal will [illegible] ſcene of action [illegible]

A letter [illegible]

"Hoſtilities [illegible]"

The [illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1801.

On the [illegible] of April, **ALBERT GALLATIN**, Eſq. left New-Geneva for the City of Waſhington, to take charge of the Treaſury Department of the United States, of which he has been appointed Secretary, by Preſident Jefferſon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in [illegible] dated May 2, 1801.

"[illegible] of every kind has taken an [illegible] country. Flour is now [illegible] well in this place [illegible] dollars per hundred. I was informed [illegible] James Moore, who at preſent [illegible] that he gives one dollar per buſhel [illegible]"

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

[illegible] Treaty.

IT will be [illegible] we agreed [illegible] Treaty [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in America will not be [illegible] we are aſſured by [illegible]

* * *

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river, and [illegible] on Glen's Iſland, a [illegible] The owner [illegible] paying the charges [illegible] will be [illegible] for the ſame.

NATHANIEL LEGYARD.

May 2, 1801.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT ſeparate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, enſuing, for the ſupply of all RATIONS which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days incluſive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittſburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at Preſqu'iſle; at Niagara; at Oſwego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Forts Waſhington, Vincennes, and Maſſac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any poſt or place on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South Weſt Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at Bear creek on the Tenneſſee River, and at any place in the Chickaſaw or Choctaw country between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickaſaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and thence to the Mobile River.

Separate PROPOSALS will alſo be received at ſame time for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States from the firſt day of January 1802, until the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, within the ſeveral ſtates hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FOURTH. At Point Petre; at Fort Greene; at Fort Wilkinſon; at Fort [illegible]; at Fort Johnſton; at Fort Moultrie in Charleſton Harbour; at Fort Johnſton, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North-Carolina.

FIFTH. At Fort Nelſon; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Waſhington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland.

SIXTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Laboratory near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Delaware and Pennſylvania, excepting Pittſburgh, Fort Franklin, Le Boeuf, and Preſqu'iſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SEVENTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at Weſt Point; and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of New Jerſey or New-York, excepting Oſwego and Niagara in the ſtate of New-York.

EIGHTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut.

NINTH. At Fort Independence, Boſton Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portſmouth, at Springfield, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, within the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire and Vermont.

A ration is to conſiſt of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pound of ſifted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half, for every hundred rations—The propoſals will extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits, at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The prices of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as thoſe extras and alternatives, muſt be ſpecified.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the Weſtern waters for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or of poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in the caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for by the United States at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts, ſhall be iſſued until the ſupplies which have been, or may be, furniſhed under contracts now in force, have been iſſued, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea board or Indian frontiers, not exceeding three months.

HENRY DEARBOR[illegible]

Secretary of War.

☞ Gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have received the propoſals and undertaken to obtain ſubſcriptions for the *Gazette of the United States*, are requeſted to return them by the 1ſt day of June, in order that the publication may be commenced, [illegible] take place. Perſons deſirous of becoming Subſcribers are requeſted to forward their names immediately, as the publication will not be commenced until the number ſtipulated [illegible] of the firſt Country Subſcribers to the Daily Gazette ſhould be obtained. Thoſe diſpoſed to become Subſcribers need only tranſmit their names at preſent—the advance money will be demanded on the receipt of the firſt number.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,
Juſt Received and now openi
for ſale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,
Pittſburgh, May 8, 1801.

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform his frie
and fellow citizens that he has commenced

Tavern-keeping

on the State road leading from Pittſburgh Greenſburgh, about mid-way between th places, in the large ſtone houſe lately occupied by Mr. Michael Hillman. He has provi himſelf with the beſt [illegible] for the comfortable accommodation of gentlemen travelling, and is determined that every attention a [illegible]

The Stabling is large and excellent, and [illegible] Cider of the beſt quality in [illegible]

THOMAS LEE.

May [illegible] 1801.

Came to the plantation of th ſubſcriber, [illegible] a BAY HORSE, [illegible] The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FERREN.

May [illegible], 1801.

Left with the ſubſcriber, living on the [illegible] near [illegible] creek, [illegible] a STEER. The perſon who left ſaid Steer is hereby requeſted [illegible] pay the expence of keeping, he will be ſold to [illegible] the ſame on the [illegible] of May next.

[illegible]

Conequeneſſing townſhip, April 30, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

The ſhip Samſon, [illegible] arrived at this port yeſterday, in 38 days from London, [illegible] furniſhed us with papers to the 18th of March incluſive, from which we learn, that

The King of the Britiſh had ſo far overcome his late indiſpoſition, as to be able to take benefit of the air on horſeback, though not yet ſufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of public buſineſs. His majeſty received the formal reſignation of Mr. Pitt on Saturday the 14th March.

The Engliſh are fitting out a very powerful expedition to the North, to deſtroy or cripple the navies of Sweden and Denmark before a junction can be formed with the Ruſſian fleet, [illegible] a force of 50 ſail of the line. A diviſion [illegible] was ſhortly expected in the Sound, deſtined for the defence of the coaſt.

New overtures for peace are making from the Britiſh to the French government, and lord St. Helens is to be the negociator.

From Nantes we learn that another diviſion of the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line and eight frigates [illegible] have ſailed from that port, deſtination unknown.

An engagement was talked of at Conſtantinople, as having taken place between the Engliſh and the French off the coaſt of Egypt, the latter end of January. The force of the latter, it is ſaid, conſiſted of [illegible] ſhips of war, of which 3 were captured, 1 ſunk, and 1 got into Alexandria.

Ireland is ſtill in a ſtate of commotion, and the country is ſubjected to martial law.

Captain Bers, from Georgetown, arrived laſt evening, picked up at ſea in an open boat, Dr. Davis, and eight of the crew of the frigate New-York, Captain Morris, who had left the ſhip in ſearch of a pilot boat, and got loſt in a fog.

Dr. Davis informs us, that the frigate New-York ſailed from St. Kitts on the 16th inſt.—that the Britiſh ſquadron under the command of Admiral Duckworth, with ſome troops, had taken St. Bartholomews, St. Martins, St. Thomas and St. Croix; and were to proceed to St. Euſtatia and Curracoa;—It was expected that they would take all the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies—That St. Martins had made ſome reſiſtance before it was taken poſſeſſion of, in which 30 French were killed and 40 wounded; the loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh was 15 killed and wounded.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my Company, on the Ohio river, on the night of the 15th inſtant, the ollowing named ſoldiers belonging to the army f the United States, viz.

AMBROSE BLAKE, 21 years of age, 5 feet inches and an half high, brown hair, light omplexion.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet inches and an half high, grey eyes, dark ir, light complexion.

GERI JOURDAN, 20 years of age, 5 feet inches and an half high, blue eyes, light hair, ht complexion

DAVID PALMER, 20 years of age, 5 feet inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, light complexion.

THOMAS PALMER, 18 years of age, 5 et 5 inches and an half high, blue eyes, brown omplexion.

The above deſerters were born in New England, took with them their regimental cloath g, and a French muſket each, the property the United States.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed eſerters, and deliver them to me or the com anding officer of any military poſt within the nited States, or will ſecure them in any jail, d give information thereof, ſhall be entitled the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either d the neceſſary expences,

RUSSELL BISSELL, Captain
2d Regt. Infantry.

March 16, 1801.

Laſt Notice.

VILLIAM STEELE,

NCE more requeſts thoſe indebted to him to come forward and pay off their reſpec e balances on or before the 15th day of May xt, as he is determined to put all accounts paid at that time into the hands of proper ficers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

Pittſburgh, 23d April, 1801.

WANTED,

ourneymen Boot and Shoemaers Good Workmen will find immediate em eyment and generous wages, by applying to e ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

OST, Miſlaid or Stolen, a number of Bonds, Notes, Due Bills and Orders, on different ople, in my favor, alſo, a Deed for a Lot in 'Kee's Port, in the name of John M'Maſters, d a red Morocco Memorandum Book. None the above papers were aſſigned, they will erefore be of no uſe to any perſon but myſelf. hoever will deliver them to Mr. William eele, merchant, or to the ſubſcriber, or give formation ſo that they can be had, ſhall receive the above reward in caſh.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801

N B. I caution all perſons from purchaſ g them.

Six Dollars Reward.

TRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber liv ing on the bank of the Ohio river, one mile a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark Iron ey *MARE COLT*, riſing two years old, has pped ears, the edges of which are white, has ong tail, but is neither docked nor branded. hoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the bſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaable charges.

THOMAS LEIGHTENBERGER.

April 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

NE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the cademy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and her valuable property. Enquire of the ſub iber living on the Ohio two miles from Ro ſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

FOR SALE.

OTS No. 3293 and 3294, ſituate on the corners of Front, Second and German ſtreets the Town of Erie, extending on German eet 330 feet, on Front ſtreet 82 feet and an lf, and on Second ſtreet 82 feet and an half. n Lot No. 3294 is a brick meſſuage 33 by 18 et, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on e firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire aces in each room, and an excellent cellar— o, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The ſituation thoſe Lots is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in e Town. The terms are eaſy, and will be de known by Meſſrs DENNY and BEELEN, rchants, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in ie.

W. G, SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801. 2m

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Joſeph Davis,
GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied, to the oppoſite ſide of Market ſtreet, within one door of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, and nearly oppoſite Clapboard Row, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain John Miller, late of Miflin townſhip, Allegheny county, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, and in part conſideration thereof, gave three bonds, two of them for Fifty Pounds each, and the other for Thirty two Pounds, payable in Auguſt 1800, 1801, and 1802—and whereas it appears that the ſaid Miller cannot give me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

WILLIAM M'ELHENNY.

May 1, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm near Braddock's Field, on the Monongahela, about the middle of March laſt, a bay *MARE COLT*, with a blaze in her face, one glaſs eye, one hip and hind leg black, and two years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed Colt, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RHEINHART ANTIS.

May 1, 1801.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Meadville, April 1, 1801.

Alden Roger, Meadville; Armore Hamilton, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Eliphalet Biſts, merchant taylor, Meadville; Field Robert, care of David Mead; Boal Robert, Shenango; Cathcart Hugh, Shenango; Cook John, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, Meadville, care of David Mead; Ewing John, Shenango, care of William M'Arthurs; Gray, Eſq. near Miles' mills, French creek; Gill William, Meadville Hamilton Charles, Meadville; Kithcart Hugh, Cuſſewago; Morriſon Andrew, 4; Stewart Adam 2, care of David Mead, Meadville; Patterſon John, Meadville; Randolph Fitz James, Meadville; Robertſon Samuel, Shenango; Sidely, near the mouth of Sugar creek; Thompſon Andrew, Miles's mill; Wintermute Iſaac, Meadville.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, the following deſcribed ſoldiers, belonging to Capt. Peter Shoemaker's company, 2d United States Regiment of Infantry, viz.

FRANCIS M'COY, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland.

WILLIAM FINCH, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches and an half high, hazle eyes, brown hair, and dark complexion—born at Goſhen, in the ſtate of New York.

THOMAS GINKINS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and an half high, grey eyes, brown hair, and freſh complexion—born at Frederick town, in the ſtate of Maryland.

ALEXANDER ROY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion—born in Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

JOHN BROOKS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, black hair, and dark complexion—born in the ſtate of Connecticut.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to Captain Shoemaker, or any officer of the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them.

February, 1801.

Warren Reſerved Tracts
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799. One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, March 17, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrator.

March 26, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a reddiſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, branded on the left buttock G L P, long tail dockt, mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward, and for every mile bringing the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

⁂ In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty-five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chamberſburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied y Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a andſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by apply ng at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CLOVER SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN HAMSHE

Pittſburgh, March 2 1801.

TO BE L

A Small but convenient two Houſe and Kitchen, now in th the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Academy. There is alſo a well den belonging to the houſe. For to

JAMES B. CL

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

Ten Dollars Rewa

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers inſtant, an apprentice to the H neſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark co between 18 and 19 years of age, black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much to ſwearing and many other vices, chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, markable fond of ſtrong liquor; had he abſconded a dark grey round abou light grey coating overalls, a rorum took with him a nankeen round about overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtco above reward will be paid for apprehend ſecuring him in any jail in the United St

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAG

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Rewar

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PAT M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is ceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly on his head, and has remarable large ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets out ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and induced to believe that he was a free turned out to be very worthleſs. I will above reward for apprehending and ſecuring in any jail in Pennſ vania, ſo that I may again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reaſo charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 on the waters of Pine creek, Pine town ſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles fr Pittſburgh There fifteen acres of clear and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the coun For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Mark Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck ſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Pl Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, lecces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Ho Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Sad dlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhiona ble manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate* LAND, *joining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, miles from the Town of Erie, and half a from the road leading from Erie to Waterford There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good nine acres of meadow made, with other good provements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots
FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act to provide for ſelling the former Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will opened at my office in Franklin, on the 24th day March next, for the Sale of the Town and Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.— third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made one third part to the Receiver General of the La Office within twelve months from the day of ſale and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the burgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen groce.

November 1 1800.